UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA (WESTERN DIVISION - LOS ANGELES) TRADER JOES COMPANY, ) CASE NO: 2:23-cv-05664-HDV-MAR Plaintiff, ) CIVIL ) ) Los Angeles, California vs. ) TRADER JOES UNITED, Thursday, November 9, 2023 ) Defendant. ) (10:25 a.m. to 10:40 a.m.) **HEARING RE:** TRADER JOES' MOTION TO DISMISS PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT PURSUANT TO FRCP RULE 12(B)(6) [ECF.NO.20] BEFORE THE HONORABLE HERNÁN D. VERA, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE SEE PAGE 2 APPEARANCES: Court Reporter: Recorded; CourtSmart Courtroom Deputy: Wendy Melgar Transcribed by: Exceptional Reporting Services, Inc. P.O. Box 18668 Corpus Christi, TX 78480-8668 361 949-2988

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording; transcript produced by transcription service.

**APPEARANCES:** 

For Plaintiff: DAVID R. EBERHART, ESQ.

O'Melveny & Myers

Two Embarcadero Center

28th Floor

San Francisco, CA 94111

415-984-8700

For Defendant: RETU R. SINGLA, ESQ.

Julien Mirer Singla & Goldstein

2

One Whitehall St.

16th Floor

New York, NY 10004

646-228-4719

SONYA MEHTA, ESQ.

Siegel Yee Brunner & Mehta

475 14th Street

Suite 500

Oakland, CA 94612

510-839-1200

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## Los Angeles, California; Thursday, November 9, 2023; 10:25 a.m. --000--THE CLERK: CV 23-5664, Trader Joes Company versus Trader Joes United. Counsel, please state your appearances. MR. EBERHART: Good morning, Your Honor. David 7 Eberhart on behalf of Plaintiff Trader Joes Company. MS. SINGLA: Good morning, Your Honor. Retu Singla 9 on behalf of Trader Joes United Defendant. 10 MS. MEHTA: Good morning, Your Honor. Sonya Mehta on 11 behalf of Trader Joes United Defendant. 12 THE COURT: All right. Very good. Good morning, 13 counsel. Let me make sure I have everyone here. 14 I'm sorry. Ms. Singla, you are with Trader Joes 15 United? 16 MS. SINGLA: Yes, that's correct, Defendant. THE COURT: Okay. All right. Very good. So we're 18 here for a Motion to Dismiss brought by Defendant Trader Joes 19 United. Let me give you some thoughts and then I'll let you 20 respond and argue any points that you'd like as well. Let me start with kind of a broader point. 21 22 I just can't imagine that Trader Joes really cares 23 about buttons or mugs so I have a hard time thinking that this 24 is a true, good-faith commercial dispute. So there's issues 25

with the Norris-Laguardia Act that I want to hear about but

There are other designs, as pointed out in our complaint, that we're not challenging because we don't think

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there's a likelihood of confusion but as to these designs we think there is a likelihood of confusion.

And all of the cases, as our brief points out, where the court has decided at the motion to dismiss stage that there was no likelihood of confusion, have a combination of two elements. The first is that the defendant was not using the entirety of the plaintiff's mark. The second is that there was no overlap between the kinds of goods or services being offered by the plaintiff and defendant. Both of those factors are missing here.

Here, we are both selling -- they're using the entirety of the Trader Joes' mark. There's no argument that they're not; and they're using -- they're selling goods that overlap with the goods we're selling. So the cases where the courts have dismissed at the motion to dismiss stage simply don't support a dismissal here, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You're talking about the tote bags.

That's really the only overlap, right? You concede you don't sell buttons and mugs, right?

MR. EBERHART: I concede we don't sell buttons and
mugs at this moment, Your Honor, yes.

THE COURT: So your position today is really that

Trader Joes is concerned about these sales of these tote bags

that it doesn't sell even on the Internet, right? It sells

these in the store but that the customers really are going to

- 1 | be confused into thinking that what? That it's Trader Joes'
- 2 | products or that it's somehow going to take away sales from
- 3 | Trader Joes of its tote bags itself? What exactly is the
- 4 theory?
- 5 MR. EBERHART: That these are sponsored or affiliated
- 6 | with Trader Joes. In other words, that this is a legitimate
- 7 | product that was sponsored or affiliated or sponsored or
- 8 offered by Trader Joes and it is not. It is something that is
- 9 being offered by the union, not by Trader Joes.
- 10 **THE COURT:** All right. Let me hear from Trader Joes
- 11 United. I'm not sure who's arguing.
- 12 MS. SINGLA: It will be me, Your Honor.
- THE COURT: Okay, go ahead.
- 14 MS. SINGLA: I mean, Your Honor, I think you've
- 15 | pretty much summed up our argument perfectly. The fact that
- 16 | Trader Joes thinks that these Trader Joes United tote bags
- 17 | would any way be confused to be sponsored or affiliated by
- 18 | Trader Joes just does not appear in the pleadings.
- 19 Trader Joes has pled in its complaint, you know, both
- 20 | parties have agreed on the provisions of the law that are most
- 21 | relevant here and that there is an eight-factor test under
- 22 | Sleekcraft. And I -- it's our position that under those eight
- 23 factors, the Plaintiff has failed on seven out of the eight
- 24 factors.
- 25 The fact that these tote bags that the union is

selling is only available on the Internet also makes Plaintiff fail in their pleadings under the internet tracheid (phonetic) elements. It looks like the Plaintiff has already conceded the fact that the only real issue are these tote bags and in their complaint they state that the tote bags are collector's items. I think that any collector would know that these tote bags are

7 only sold in the store. Trader Joes does not sell these on the

8 Internet. And looking at Plaintiff's complaint --

THE COURT: Let me stop you -- let me stop you.

I'm somewhat torn on that because they're pretty famous tote bags. I have a lot of them myself, I'm sure many of us do and they're pretty well known for those tote bags. So to put your -- put that mark on tote bag can create some confusion, at least it's plausible at least at this stage even if there are some clear differences.

Why would they go -- why would Trader Joes United put it on a tote bag? There's a million other things it could have done, like it does, but why tote bags? I'm torn about that.

MS. SINGLA: Sure. You know, the union has chosen to use tote bags as a way to communicate its labor dispute with the Plaintiff. Tote bags by -- used by consumers when they're shopping at Trader Joes stores that are in support of the union are a way for the union to be able to not only communicate its labor dispute but elicit support for its labor dispute with the Plaintiff.

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involved.

Not one.

THE COURT: All right. Let me come back then to Mr. Eberhart about let's drill down on the similarities or the differences. Why do you believe that they're similar? I look at them and they look pretty darn different to me. MR. EBERHART: Certainly, Your Honor. They're using the same -- they're using the same color and font. THE COURT: They're not using the same font. Why do you say that? I look at them and the T's are different, the J's are different. MR. EBERHART: You're focused exclusively on the tote bag, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yeah. MR. EBERHART: Apologies. I didn't understand your question that way. THE COURT: Yeah. MR. EBERHART: So the color is the same, the circular design is the same, the use of Trader Joes is the same. I will concede that's not the identical font on the tote bag. It is the identical font on some of the other goods. THE COURT: Okay. MR. EBERHART: So -- so yes, we think the overall impression there is likely to lead to consumer confusion. And I would point out to the Court, there's not a single case cited by Defendants where the sale of goods was

That is a fundamental distinction between

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every case before the Court and between the case before the Court in every case cited in the papers.

I would also point out, Your Honor, that the Defendant's position would mean that they could make literal counterfeit copies of Trader Joes' goods because their position is, number one, this is not use in commerce. If it's sold on their website, it's about their union and it's not use in commerce; therefore it is not -- it is not subject to the Lanham Act. If that were true, they could make a literal counterfeit of any Trader Joes' product that they wanted to.

THE COURT: But they didn't do that though. They it's a very different looking product. It may cause some confusion -- I'm not deciding that from the bench here but so you're taking it to an extreme. They're not counterfeiting anything, they've used Trader Joes because they're called Trader Joes United. So you're saying that they can't sell anything with their name on it.

MR. EBERHART: It is our position, Your Honor, that the designs that are at issue should not be sold.

THE COURT: So it's the similarity. If they had used a square and they had put Trader Joe -- Trader Joes United in a square, a blue square let's say. You say that that would be fine.

MR. EBERHART: It might be, Your Honor. If there is some other design. There may be a design that uses Trader Joes

challenged do use Trader Joes United.

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- United that is not confusing. That design is not before the
  Court. I have not seen such a design. The designs that we do
  not challenge don't use Trader Joes United. The designs we've
  - THE COURT: But if you abstract the name, you're really down to two circles and the color red. And the circles aren't even sort of in the same concentric pattern. I mean they are both concentric but they're different so that in itself -- that's the argument you're saying.
  - MR. EBERHART: It is, Your Honor, it is. And again, none of the cases that dismissed a case at the motion to dismiss stage involved the complete use of the plaintiff's mark. This case does.
  - THE COURT: Okay. Can you -- can you address the <a href="Norris-Laguardia Act">Norris-Laguardia Act</a> for me please.
    - MR. EBERHART: Certainly, Your Honor. There is no Norris-Laguardia Act case that involves the sale of goods. And in fact, one of the cases that the Defendant cites, the Senko case, points out that if the sale of goods were involved, then an injunction would be appropriate. That's Senko Products, 311 F.Supp 590. The Court explicitly says:
      - "This is not a case in which the defendant union is selling a product or thing or process in the ordinary commercial sense and using plaintiff's name."

25 The Court goes on to write:

"In a commercial case, a union is of course subject to a Lanham injunction."

So it's our position, Your Honor, that the cases under the Norris-Laguardia Act that recognizes an injunction would be inappropriate are cases that do not involve the sale of goods. And the sale of goods that's occurring here distinguishes those cases or distinguishes us from the cases that are cited.

THE COURT: And so that hinges again on whether it's commercial. And you're saying any time it's put into the stream of commerce that that qualifies it. If they had a bake sale, if they put out a table at the front of a store with their signs and they were selling them for a dollar, a button that had anything like that, that that would take it out of Norris-Laguardia because of the fact that it's being sold.

MR. EBERHART: I think, Your Honor, that it's very clear that what the Lanham Act -- and we've quoted the language from the Lanham Act -- that a sale into commerce -- which is what is going on here -- makes these goods subject to the Lanham Act. I don't know that a bake sale is -- your bake sale hypothetical gets us there but I think if the goods are being sold, if they're out and they're selling these T-shirts or tote bags, that is a sale in commerce. And none of the cases involve sales of goods.

And I would note, Your Honor, that this idea that --

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as a marketing channel.

the fact that Trader Joes markets on the Internet but does not sell and that Defendant markets and sells on the Internet does not remove Defendants from the reach of the Lanham Act or take them outside of the Sleekcraft confusion factors. The question is marketing, it is not sales. The question is the marketing channels used by the parties and both parties use the Internet

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

Ms. Singla, any final rebuttal? And if you'd like to make any other points as well, please go ahead.

MS. SINGLA: I would just like to bring to this

Court's attention that although the Plaintiffs have brought

this case couched in terms of trademark infringement, we would

ask the Court to see this as Plaintiff's attempt at impacting

on the interests of union members, on the interests of the

general public in fact to show support for the union's cause,

and to be able to communicate its labor cause with both

employees and the general public. And we would ask that Your

Honor dismiss the complaint.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you for the very good briefs and the matter will be taken under submission. I will get an order out promptly.

MR. EBERHART: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. thank you.

MS. SINGLA: Thank you.

(Proceeding adjourned at 10:40 a.m.)

## CERTIFICATION

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

sin / Julian

December 17, 2023

Signed

Dated

TONI HUDSON, TRANSCRIBER